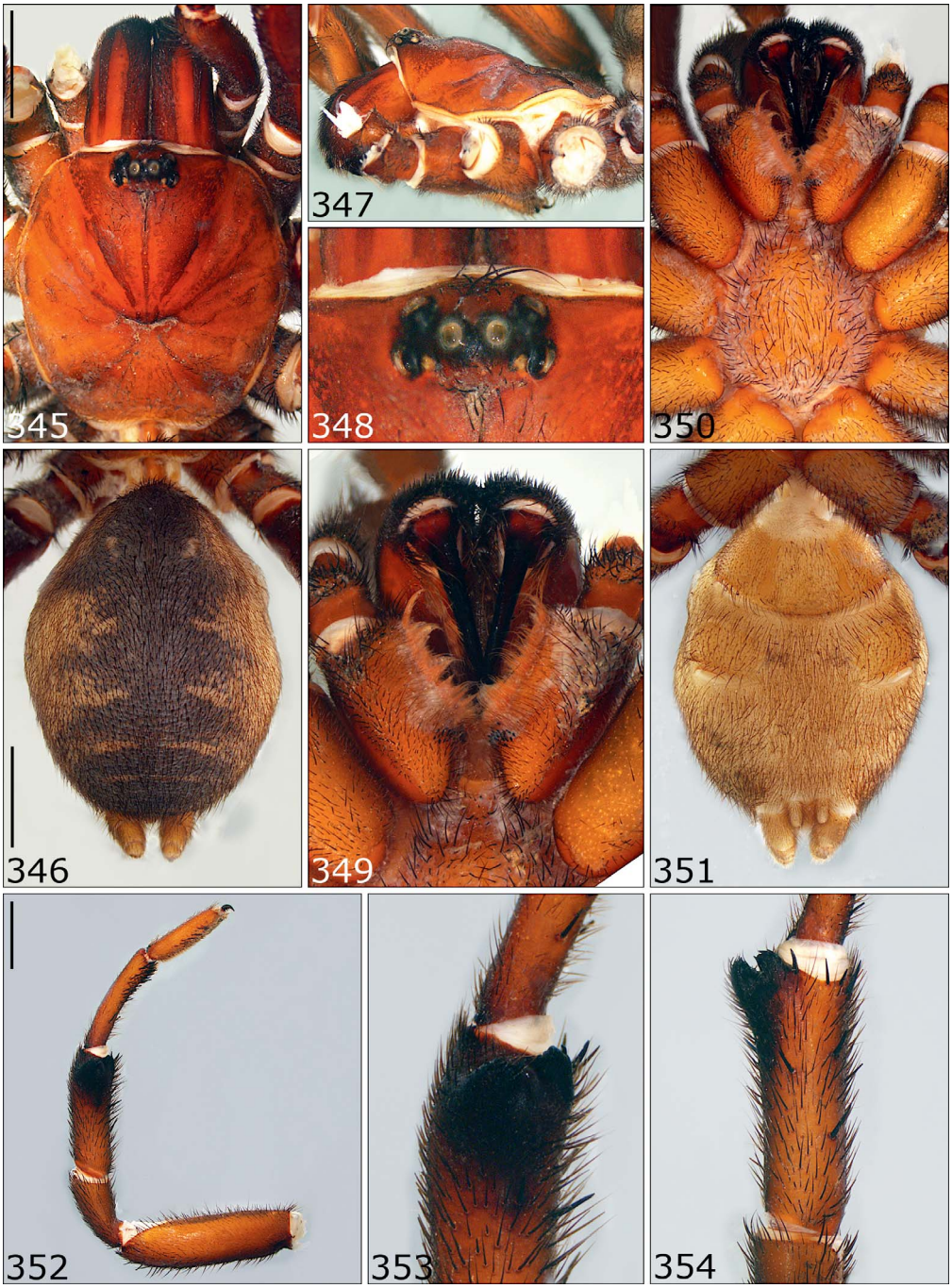


Figures 345–354.—*Cryptoforis xenophila* sp. nov., male holotype (QVM:2018:13:0381) from Launceston, Tasmania, somatic morphology: 345, 346, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 347, cephalothorax, lateral view; 348, eyes, dorsal view; 349, mouthparts, ventral view; 350, 351, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 352, leg I, prolateral view; 353, 354, leg I tibia, prolateral and proventral views. Scale bars = 3.0.

Cryptoforis xenophila Wilson, Raven & Rix, sp. nov.
http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/AE1CC24B-F61E-47DB-9ADB-17651E149DBA
(Figs. 19, 345–367)

Euoplos 'Launceston'/'morpho-species 9' Wilson et al., 2020: 548, figs. 4, 5.

Type material.—*Holotype male*. AUSTRALIA: *Tasmania*: Launceston, 87 Reatta Road, 41°26′S, 147°06′E, 18 May 1986, J. Russell (QVM:2018:13:0381).

Paratypes. AUSTRALIA: *Tasmania*: 1 ♀, Launceston, 41°26′S, 147°09′E, 9 June 2003, D. Hutchinson (QVM:13:46866); 1 ♂, Launceston, 19 Rannoch Avenue, Riverside, 41°25′S, 147°06′E, 10 May 1971, V. Whatley (QVM:2018:13:0380).

Other Material Examined.—AUSTRALIA: *Tasmania*: 1 ♂, Exeter, 41°18′S, 146°57′E, 30 June 2006, C. Ambrose

Figures 355–357.—*Cryptoforis xenophila* sp. nov., male holotype (QVM:2018:13:0381) from Launceston, Tasmania, pedipalp: 355, retrolateral view; 356, retroventral view; 357, prolateral view. Scale bar = 3.0.

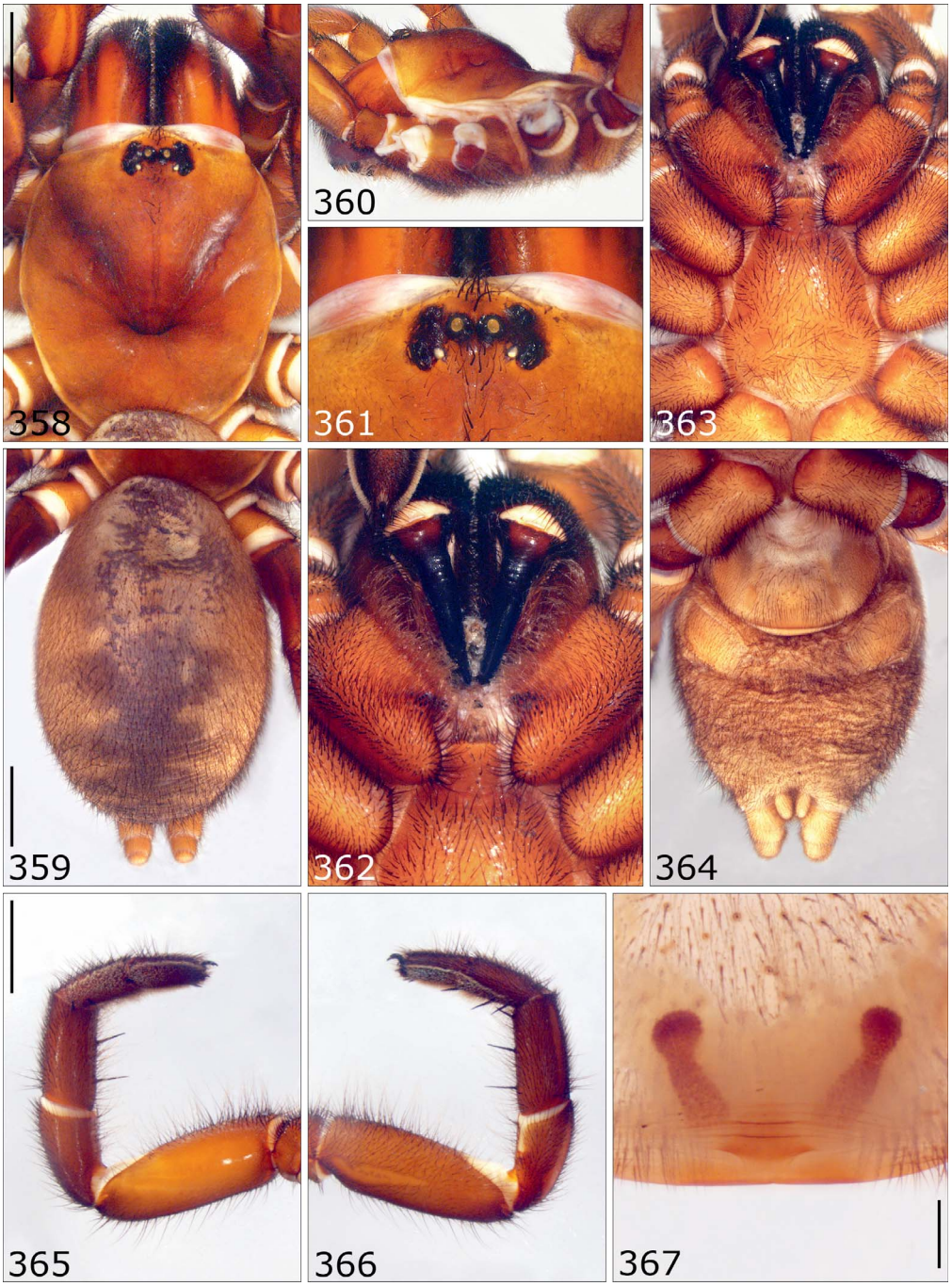
(QVM:13:47794); 1 ♀, Gravelly Beach, 41°17′S, 146°58′E, in garden, S. Leighton (QMB S11134); 1 ♀, same data except 22 April 1986, R. Colman (QVM:2018:13:0379); 1 ♀, Lilydale, Lilydale Road, 41°15′S, 147°13′E, 6 October 1988, L. McDonald (QVM:2017:13:0498); 1 ♂, Trevallyn, 27 Delamere Crescent, 41°26′S, 147°07′E, 22 March 2012, P. Bean (QVM:2018:13:0363); 1 ♀, Windermere, 41°19′S, 147°01′E, 13 December 1957 (QVM:13:5773).

Etymology.—The specific epithet is an adjective meaning 'stranger-lover', formed by combining the latinized prefix *xeno-*, from the Greek *xenos* meaning 'stranger, guest', with the Latin stem *-phila*, meaning 'loving'. This is in reference to the distribution of this species in and around the city of Launceston.

Diagnosis.—Males of *C. xenophila* can be distinguished from those of all known congeners, except *C. cassisi*, *C. hickmani*, *C. monteithi*, and *C. zophera* by the combined presence of scopulae along the entire length of the ventral tarsus III (Fig. 391), and the absence of scopulae on tarsus IV (Fig. 395). Males of *C. xenophila* can be distinguished from *C. cassisi* and *C. monteithi* by the embolus, which has a thinner tip relative to the base (Figs. 355–357; cf. Figs. 102–104, 286–288); from *C. hickmani* by the distal segments of leg I which are more spinose (Fig. 352; cf. Fig. 214), and by a more heavily thickened and pigmented prolateral clasping spur (Figs. 353, 354; cf. Figs. 215, 216); and from *C. zophera* by a prolateral, bifurcate clasping spur on tibia I which is oriented roughly dorso-ventrally rather than longitudinally (Figs. 353, 354; cf. Figs. 376, 377).

Females of *C. xenophila* can be distinguished from *C. hughesae*, *C. cairncross* and *C. cooloola* by the presence of dense scopulae on the pedipalp and legs I–II (Figs. 365, 366; cf. Figs. 40, 41, 89, 90, 158, 159); from *C. cassisi* and *C. grayi* by the spermathecae, which have proportionally longer stems (Fig. 367; cf. Figs. 114, 206); from *C. fallax*, *C. montana*, and *C. victoriensis* by the less spinose leg I (Figs. 365, 366; cf. Figs. 181, 182, 273, 274, 319, 320); from *C. celata*, *C. mainae* and *C. woondum* by the more dense scopulae on leg I (Figs. 365, 366; cf. Figs. 135, 136, 250, 251, 342, 343) and by the spermathecae, which have narrower stems (Fig. 367; cf. Figs. 137, 252, 344); and from *C. zophera* by the spermathecae, which are shorter, and less elongate (Fig. 367; cf. Fig. 390). Females of *C. hickmani*, *C. tasmanica* and *C. xenophila* are indistinguishable morphologically based on current data; males are required for accurate identification.

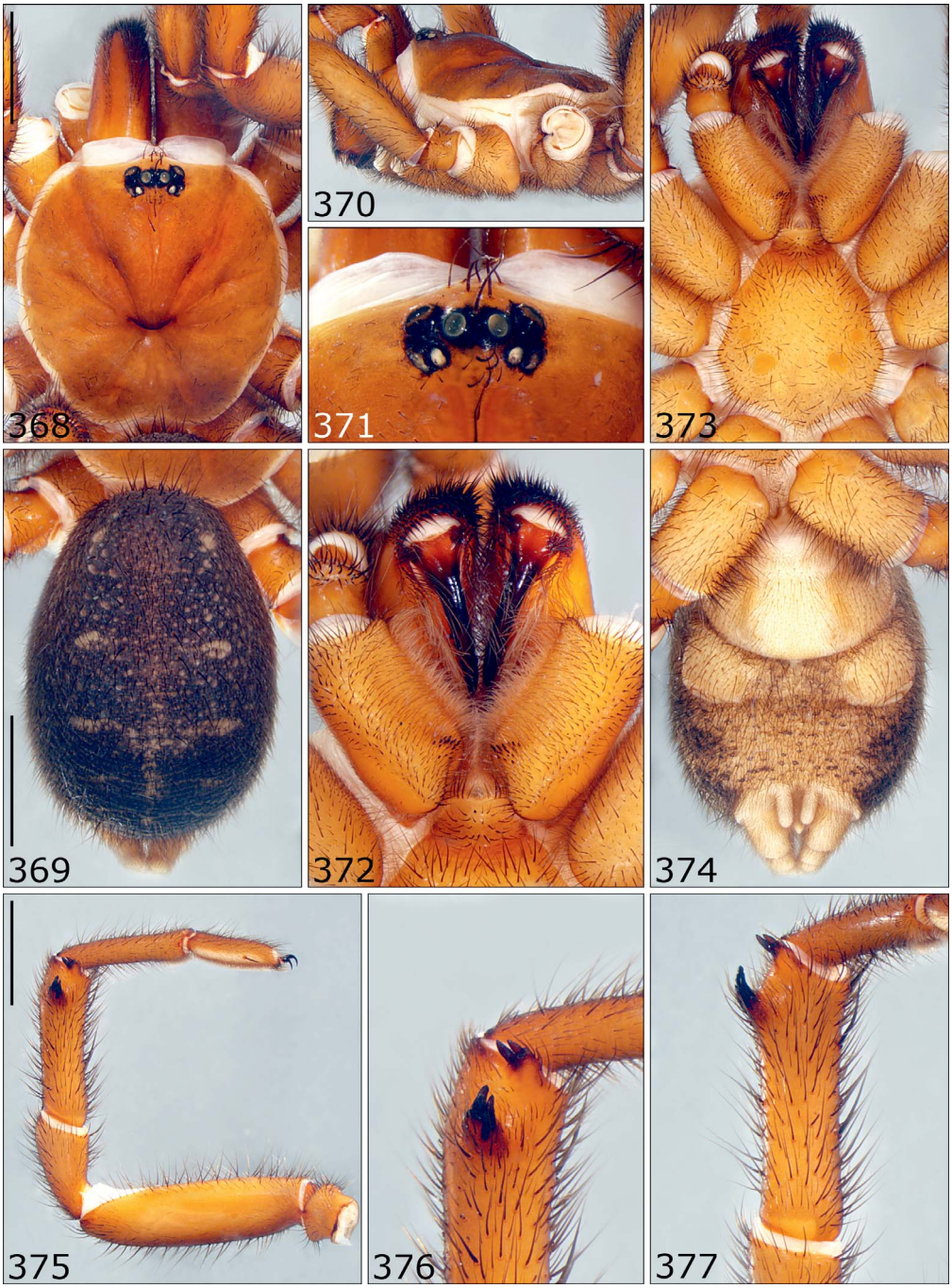
Description (male holotype).—Total length 22.07. *Carapace:* 8.00 long, 7.59 wide (length/width = 1.10); carapace and chelicerae uniform dark orange-brown; carapace glabrous, with few inconspicuous bristle-like setae around margins; fovea slightly procurved (length/width = 0.15) (Fig. 345). *Ocular region:* on raised mound (Fig. 347), eye group rectangular (width/length = 1.95); length 1.00, anterior width 1.76, posterior width 1.96. Eye diameters: PLE (0.45) > ALE (0.43) > AME (0.37) > PME (0.21) (Fig. 348). *Mouthparts:* maxillae with about 30 cuspules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.81x wider than long, one cuspule present on anterior edge (Fig. 349). *Sternum:* length/width = 1.05; posterior sigilla small/moderate size, ovoid, closer to sternum edge than to each other (Fig. 350). *Abdomen:* 10.10 long, 7.68 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface dark charcoal brown with sigilla-spots and tapering lateral chevrons; sparse coat of hair-like setae (Figs. 346, 351). *Legs:* concolorous with carapace; scopulae along entire length of ventral tarsi I–III, and on distoventral metatarsi I–II; leg I length = 25.97 (7.80, 4.01, 5.33, 5.19, 3.64); leg I length/carapace length = 3.25;



Figures 358–367.—*Cryptoforis xenophila* sp. nov., female paratype (QVM:13:46866) from Launceston, Tasmania: 358, 359, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 360, cephalothorax, lateral view; 361, eyes, dorsal view; 362, mouthparts, ventral view; 363, 364, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 365, leg I, prolateral view; 366, leg I, retrolateral view; 367, spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale bars = 3.0 (358, 359, 365), 0.5 (367).

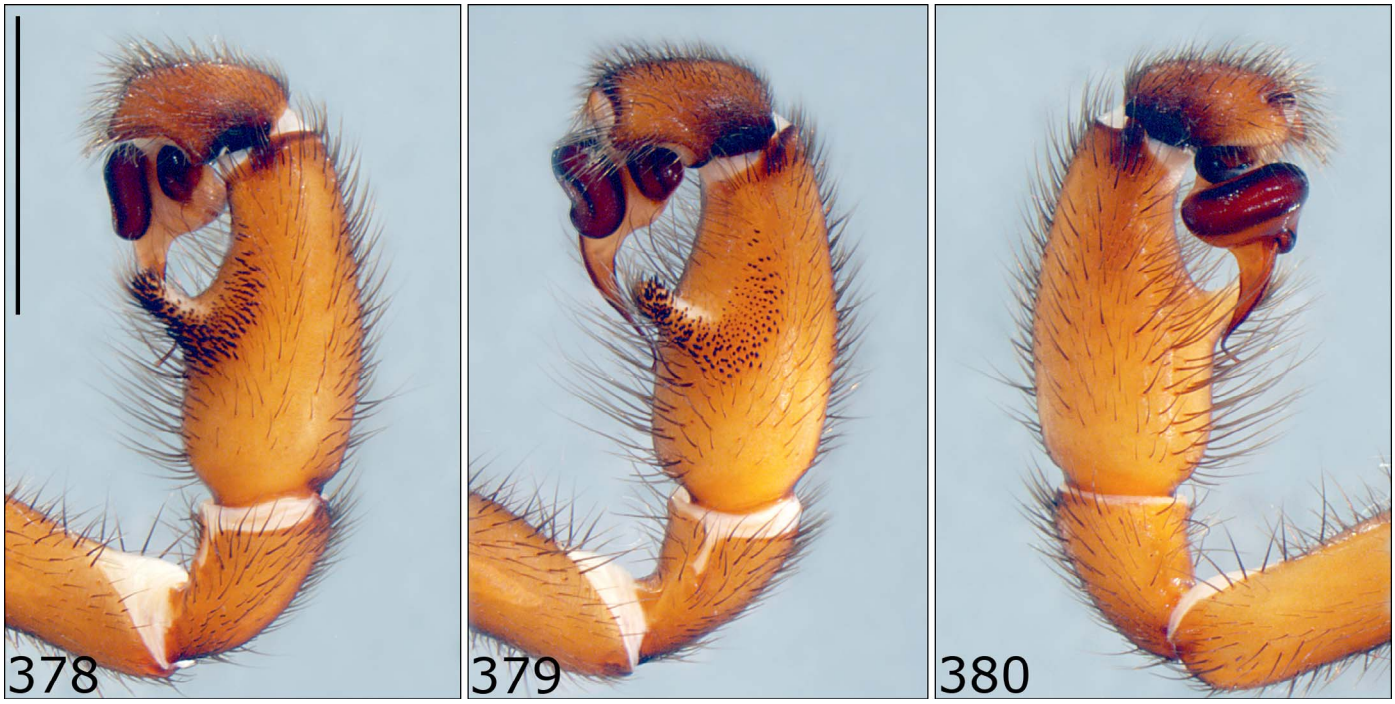
tibia I length/width = 3.05 (Fig. 352). *Tibia I:* with bifurcate prolateral clasping spur, oriented roughly dorso-ventrally; macrosetae on ventral prominence relatively short and blunt; cuticle on and around clasping spur thickened, very heavily pigmented and black (Figs. 353, 354). *Pedipalp:* tibia 1.76x longer than wide in retrolateral view; RTA very short, triangular; projecting from position about 50% of the way along tibia, at an angle of about 20° to tibia midline; field of about 110–120 spinules on and around RTA; cymbium with hair-like setae only (Figs. 355–357). *Copulatory organ:* total length about 50% of pedipalp tibia length; embolus about 1.2x length of bulb, curved and twisted about 90°, tip about 0.2x width at base (Figs. 355–357).

Description (female paratype QVM:13:46866).—Total length 26.98. *Carapace:* 9.88 long, 8.64 wide (length/width = 1.14); carapace and chelicerae uniform orange-brown; carapace



Figures 368–377.—*Cryptoforis zophera* sp. nov., male holotype (NMV K2237) from Woodend, Macedon Ranges, Victoria, somatic morphology: 368, 369, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 370, cephalothorax, lateral view; 371, eyes, dorsal view; 372, mouthparts, ventral view; 373, 374, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 375, leg I, prolateral view; 376, 377, leg I tibia, prolateral and proventral views. Scale bars = 3.0.

glabrous; fovea procurved (length/width = 0.22) (Fig. 358). *Ocular region:* on raised mound (Fig. 360); eye group rectangular (width/length = 2.04); length 1.16, anterior width 2.13, posterior width 2.36. Eye diameters: PLE (0.46) > ALE (0.39) > AME (0.33) > PME (0.27) (Fig. 361). *Mouthparts:* maxillae with about 30–35 cuspules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.79x wider than long, with one cuspule present on anterior edge (Fig. 362). *Sternum:* length/width = 1.10; posterior sigilla small/moderate, ovoid, closer to sternum edge than to each other (Fig. 363). *Abdomen:* 13.23 long, 8.81 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface light brown, with faint sigilla-spots and tapering, lateral chevrons; sparse coat of hair-like setae (Figs. 359, 364). *Internal genitalia:* spermathecae length 0.88 (length /carapace length = 0.09); crown width 0.37 (width /carapace length = 0.037); stem much longer than crown (1.5x), crown much wider than stem (1.68x); crown rounded, concolorous with stem (Fig.



Figures 378–380.—*Cryptoforis zophera* sp. nov., male holotype (NMV K2237) from Woodend, Macedon Ranges, Victoria, pedipalp: 378, retrolateral view; 379, retroventral view; 380, prolateral view. Scale bar = 3.0.

367). *Legs:* concolorous with carapace; scopulae present on pedipalp tarsi, and tarsi and metatarsi I and II, at heavy density, slightly obscuring macrosetae; Leg I length = 18.10 (6.05, 3.85, 3.37, 2.65, 2.18); leg I length/carapace length = 1.83; tibia I length/width = 1.89. Leg I macrosetation: femur 0; patella 0; tibia 4(1PL, 3RV); metatarsus 5(2PL, 3RL); tarsus 2(1V, 1RL); total = 11 (Figs. 365, 366).

Distribution and remarks.—*Cryptoforis xenophila* is known from the Northern Midlands bioregion of central-northern Tasmania, around the city of Launceston and the Tamar River (Fig. 19). Localities where *C. xenophila* has been collected are predominantly open eucalypt forest, interspersed with regions of tall open eucalypt forest (wet sclerophyll). Males appear to wander in search of females during autumn. The burrow constructed by this species is unknown. *Cryptoforis xenophila* is part of the *tasmanica*-group, a phylogenetic clade of *Cryptoforis* from Tasmania. *Cryptoforis hickmani* and *C. tasmanica* are also part of this species-group (Figs. 14, 15).

Cryptoforis zophera Wilson, Raven & Rix, 2018, sp. nov.
http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/A9B41197-CEBE-4B58-A3BC-257EE0167B5C
(Figs. 368–390)

Euoplos 'morpho-species 22' Wilson et al., 2018: 159, 160, suppl. file 1.

Euoplos 'MountMacedon'/'morpho-species 6' Wilson et al., 2020: 548, figs. 3–5.

Type material.—*Holotype male*. AUSTRALIA: *Victoria*: Woodend, Macedon Ranges, 37°22′S, 144°32′E, July 1990, D. A. R. A. Bendigo (NMV K2237).

Paratypes. AUSTRALIA: *Victoria*: 1 ♀, Mount Macedon, Cheniston Road, 37°24′S, 144°36′E, 13 July 1980, R. Raven (QMB S88379).

Other Material Examined.—AUSTRALIA: *Victoria*: 1 juvenile, Mount Macedon, Cheniston Road, 37°24′S, 144°36′E, 533 m, excavated from burrow, 5 November 2016, J. Wilson, C. Shanahan (QMB S108427); 1 juvenile, same data (QMB S108428).

Etymology.—The specific epithet is derived from the latinized *zopheros* (adjective: 'dusky, gloomy'; see Brown 1956), in reference to the gloomy, cool, temperate forests of the Macedon Range, where this species is found.

Diagnosis.—Males of *Cryptoforis zophera* can be distinguished from all known other species in the genus by the presence of a longitudinally oriented, bifurcate clasping spur on tibia I (Figs. 376–377). Females of *C. zophera* can be distinguished from all other species in the genus by their spermathecae, which are unusually elongate (Fig. 390).

Description (male holotype).—Total length 19.30. Carapace: 7.19 long, 7.06 wide (length/width = 1.02); carapace and chelicerae uniform orange; carapace virtually glaborous, with bristle-like setae around margins; fovea strongly procurved (length/width = 0.28) (Fig. 368). Ocular region: on raised mound (Fig. 370); eye group rectangular (width/length = 1.93); length 0.85, anterior width 1.63, posterior width 1.65. Eye diameters: PLE (0.45) > ALE (0.43) > AME (0.35) > PME (0.26) (Fig. 371). Mouthparts: maxillae with 20–25 cuspules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.96x wider than long, with one cuspule on anterior edge (Fig. 372). Sternum: length/width = 0.97; posterior sigilla moderate size, ovoid, closer to sternum edge than to each other (Fig. 373). Abdomen: 8.10 long, 5.79 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface dark brown with beige sigilla-spots